

# DAILY REPORT

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*China*

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GUANGZHOU 1982 AUTUMN TRADE FAIR JUDGED SUCCESS

OW160011 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0712 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Consolidated report by XINHUA reporter on the 1982 Guangzhou autumn export commodity trade fair]

[Text] Guangzhou, 11 Nov (XINHUA) -- "During the present world recession, China's economy has great appeal." That remark was made by a Japanese businessman at the 1982 autumn export commodity trade fair in Guangzhou. Indeed, the Guangzhou trade fair is doing brisk business. The volume of business concluded here has greatly surpassed our expectations, and the demand for some commodities has even exceeded supply.

After an assessment of the situation at this year's Guangzhou export fair, parties concerned pointed out that, since China's total exports account for only a little over 1 percent of the world total, it still has great export potentialities, and that because the bulk of China's exports is made up of foodstuffs, clothing and other daily needs, they have a good market even in a worldwide recession. Another important factor contributing to China's flourishing export trade is the continuous efforts made by China to improve its foreign trade work.

At this year's Guangzhou autumn export fair, this reporter saw great potential for China to expand its exports to Third World countries and increase commodity supplies to Hong Kong and Macao. Compared with the same period last year, Western countries' imports and exports both dropped during the first half of this year, yet the volume of imports of Third World countries showed no sign of decline during the same period. Some Western and central African countries have even lowered taxes or exempted all import taxes for semifinished products. Trade officials and private businessmen of Third World countries maintained that they love to do business with China because, whether one's business deal is big or small and whether one's country is rich or poor, China treats everyone with friendliness and without discrimination, and they feel safe and not at a disadvantage when doing business with China. At this year's Guangzhou autumn export trade fair, the Jordanian trade delegation signed over 50 contracts with several Chinese trade delegations, and a vast majority of these contracts were signed as soon as a price was quoted by the Chinese side, thus showing their complete trust in the Chinese delegations. The head of the Jordanian delegation said: "At this export fair, we also bought commodities we originally wanted to buy in other countries." On its departure, the delegation presented the Chinese side with a Jordanian national flag to show their respect for the Chinese.

Businessmen from 17 countries and regions which did not attend last year's autumn export trade fair showed up this year at the opening of the fair. Another 13 Third World countries sent 17 trade delegations or delegations of state trading companies to do business at the 1982 Guangzhou autumn export trade fair. This rarely happened at previous export trade fairs.

In recent years, businessmen from Hong Kong and Macao have shown increasingly greater interest in doing business with China's inland regions. At this year's autumn export fair, over 39 percent of export business was concluded with businessmen from Hong Kong and Macao. Experts predict sustained growth in trade between China's inland regions and Hong Kong and Macao. This is conducive to the inland region's socialist modernization and construction and to the stability and prosperity of Hong Kong.

Ni Shaojie, chairman of the Hong Kong Chinese Firms Association, said, "if the inland regions conduct more extensive study of the Hong Kong market to learn its needs, improve their freight transport and speed up the delivery of supplies, trade between Hong Kong and the inland regions is bound to increase by large margins."

At this year's autumn export trade fair, increases were witnessed in the sales of foodstuffs, clothing and other daily commodities; the volume of trade in textile goods, grain, edible oil, local products, light industrial commodities and handicraft items were large; and for some items, the demand even exceed supply. Prawns were sold out in only 2 days; queues formed to buy dried hot peppers; honey was quickly sold out, and detergents were very hot items. Following the further implementation of China's economic policies, even broader avenues of trade are awaiting us. The flexible measures adopted by various Chinese trade delegations to cope with different situations at the export fair also contributed to the expansion of China's export business.

Responsible persons of concerned departments pointed out that, in a worldwide recession, if we strive to take full advantage of our strong points and bring our subjective initiative into full play, we will surely do a lot more business, and a new situation will emerge in our foreign trade.

#### SHANGHAI FIRM SIGNS PACTS WITH FOREIGN CONCERNS

OW171944 Beijing XINHUA in English 1535 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Shanghai, November 17 (XINHUA) -- The Shanghai Trust and Investment Corporation signed today three cooperation agreements with a Hong Kong firm, a United States company and a French bank.

Under the agreements, the Shanghai corporation will cooperate with the Sun Hung Kai Securities Ltd. in Hong Kong, the U.S. Merrill Lynch and Co. Inc. and the Banque de Paris des Pays-Bas in establishing joint ventures, compensation trade, leasing, processing trade and co-production.

All parties agreed to exchange and provide information on economic and trade cooperation and act as each other's agent.

Since its inauguration in July 1981, the Shanghai corporation has signed cooperation agreements with 40 foreign banks, consortiums, enterprises, security companies and consulting companies.



HUANG HUA LEAVES MOSCOW FOR HOME 17 NOV

OW180152 Beijing XINHUA in English 0131 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow, November 17 (XINHUA) -- Chinese special envoy Huang Hua left here for home this evening.

The Chinese state councillor and minister of foreign affairs arrived here on November 14 to attend the funeral of Leonid Brezhnev, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

He was seen off at the airport by Soviet Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Leonid Ilichev and Director of the First Far East Department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry Mikhail Kapitsa.

Chinese Ambassador to the Soviet Union Yang Shouzheng was also present.

'Optimistic' on Talks

OW180724 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 18 (XINHUA) -- Huang Hua, special envoy of the People's Republic of China, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs, returned here by air this morning after attending the funeral of Leonid Brezhnev, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

Huang Hua was met at the airport by Gong Dafei and Qian Qichen vice-ministers of foreign affairs, and I.S. Shcherbakov, Soviet ambassador to China.

Huang Hua said to reporters at the airport: "Besides attending President Brezhnev's funeral during my stay in Moscow, I met with Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and discussed with him ways of removing obstacles and promoting consultations between the vice-ministers of foreign affairs of the two countries so as to achieve progress on substantive matters. The second round of consultations will be held in Moscow. Leaders of the two countries attach importance to these consultations."

Asked about the prospects of the consultations, Huang Hua said: "I'm optimistic."

KIM IL-SONG HOSTS BIRTHDAY BANQUET FOR SIHANOUK

OW171125 Beijing XINHUA in English 1113 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, November 17 (XINHUA) -- Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arranged a grand banquet here yesterday evening in honor of President of Democratic Kampuchea Samdech Norodom Sihanouk to celebrate his 60th birthday.

Speaking at the banquet, President Kim Il-song said that his country firmly supports the just struggle of the Kampuchean people for total national liberation and independent development of the country.

On behalf of the Korean Government and people, Kim Il-song expressed warm welcome to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and praised him for his successful activities at the 37th U.N. General Assembly, for his heroic struggle for safeguarding the sovereignty and territorial integrity of his nation, and for his great contribution to the formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

In his speech, Sihanouk expressed most profound and eternal gratitude to President Kim Il-song for his constant, firm and powerful support and multiform aid to the people, the coalition government and patriotic forces of national liberation of Democratic Kampuchea.

Sihanouk said that the people, armed forces, leaders and the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea will constantly bend their most intense efforts and make all sacrifices, fighting without retreat, till Kampuchea becomes a unified, independent, free state with territorial integrity.

Sihanouk arrived here yesterday morning on a visit to Korea.

KIM IL-SONG ADDRESSES DPRK ARTILLERY MEETING

HK180608 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Nov 82 p 6

[Report: "Kim Il-song Urges the People's Army Artillery Corps To Raise Its Combat Strength"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 November (XINHUA) -- According to today's NODONG SINMUN, a Korean newspaper, in a speech that he delivered at a meeting of the Artillery Corps of the Korean People's Army [KPA], Comrade Kim Il-song called on the KPA Artillery Corps to thoroughly implement the Korean Workers' Party's policy on building the Artillery Corps and try every means to raise the corps' combat strength in order to build the KPA into "one-beats-a-hundred" revolutionary armed forces.

The meeting of the KPA Artillery Corps was held on 12 and 13 November. Kim Il-song, supreme commander of the KPA, attended the meeting and delivered an important speech. Also attending the meeting were Kim Chong-il, O Chin-u, O Kuk-yol, Paek Hak-im and other leaders.

RENMIN RIBAO URGES END TO DIVISION OF KOREA

HK180756 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Nov 82 p 6

[Short commentary: "The Division of Korea Into North and South Must End"]

[Text] Seven years have passed since the 30th UN General Assembly adopted its resolution "on turning the cease-fire in Korea into lasting peace and creating favorable conditions for promoting peaceful reunification under Korean initiative."

During these 7 years, the people and Government of the DPRK have made unstinting efforts to carry out the UN General Assembly resolution and promote the peaceful reunification of the fatherland. The republic first put forward a positive proposal on holding a north-south dialogue, hoping to expand contacts by means of this dialogue and pave the way for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland. In 1980, at the Sixth Korean Workers Party Congress, Chairman Kim Il-song put forward the new plan of establishing the democratic confederal republic of Koryo and a 10-point program for peaceful reunification of the fatherland, clearly pointing out the correct road for peaceful reunification of the fatherland under Korean initiative. This year still more statements have been made by the republic urging the advance of the cause of peaceful reunification of the fatherland. All this has fully expressed the sincerity of the government of the republic regarding the peaceful reunification of the fatherland. However, due to the interference of U.S. imperialism and the complete lack of sincerity among the Chon Tu-hwan clique in South Korea, it has still been impossible to carry out the UN General Assembly resolution on the Korean problem. Almost 30 years have now passed since the Korean war ended, but U.S. troops are still in Korea. After the Reagan administration came to power, not only did it go back on its predecessor's promise of partial troop withdrawal, it actually increased military strength in South Korea and continued to carry out the conspiracy to create "two Koreas." With U.S. support, the Chon Tu-hwan clique has talked glibly about reunification but in fact is not sincere about this at all. On the one hand, they have said that are willing to hold talks anywhere in the world with the north on Korean reunification, but on the other, they have pursued a perverse course in Korea and savagely suppressed and persecuted the patriotic masses demanding reunification of the fatherland. The United States and the Chon Tu-hwan clique are the archcriminals in obstructing the peaceful reunification of Korea.

The division of the Korean Peninsula cannot go on, and the tragedy of the separation of the flesh-and-blood compatriots of north and south must end. The Chinese people strongly demand that the 30th UN General Assembly resolution on the Korean problem be implemented, that the U.S. military units and installations be withdrawn from South Korea and that a stop be put to the actions of the Chon Tu-hwan clique in sabotaging the peaceful reunification of Korea. The Chinese people resolutely support the great cause of the peaceful reunification of Korea. We believe that no force will be able to block the advance of peaceful reunification under Korean initiative and that a united Korea is sure to appear above the horizon.

#### JAPANESE AIR FORCE DEVELOPS RECONNAISSANCE PLANE

OW161144 Beijing XINHUA in English 1115 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Tokyo, November 16 (XINHUA) -- The Japanese Air Self-Defence Force has been quietly equipped with a first electronic reconnaissance plane, which is making test flights, according to TOKYO SHIMBUN here today.

The electronic reconnaissance plane is an innovation based on the Japan's YS-11 transport plane.

#### JAPANESE BANK SETS UP OFFICE IN BEIJING

OW171924 Beijing XINHUA in English 1530 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 17 (XINHUA) -- The representative office of the Sumitomo Bank Ltd. of Japan was inaugurated here today. Sumitomo is the seventh Japanese bank to open a Beijing office.

Kyonosuke Ibe, chairman of the board of directors of the bank, who came here for the occasion, officiated at a reception this evening to mark the occasion.

Ibe and Chen Kedong, vice-chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank of China, proposed toasts at the reception.

Ibe said the inauguration of the representative office in Beijing is a new starting point to strengthen cooperation between the Sumitomo Bank and the Bank of China and will play a role in expanding economic cooperation between Japan and China.

Chen said the opening of the representative office in Beijing will enhance economic, trade and technical cooperation between the two countries and promote the existing friendly relations and business cooperation between the two banks.

The reception was attended by people from Chinese and foreign financial and trade circles.

#### JAPANESE FOOD INDUSTRY EXHIBITION OPENS 18 NOV

OW180831 Beijing XINHUA in English 0734 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 18 (XINHUA) -- An eight-day Japanese food industry exhibition opens here today at the Beijing Technical Exchange Center.

On display is the latest technology for food processing, meat packing, crust and pastry making and packing, food sanitation examination and hotel kitchen equipment.

"We hope the exhibition will help our effort to upgrade Beijing's food industry, which needs to be modernized to meet the growing needs of the people," said an official from the Beijing branch of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade which helps with the exhibition.

"The Japanese technicians will give on-the-spot demonstrations at the exhibition, and more than 10 discussions will be held," he said.

The exhibition is sponsored by the Kansai chapter of the Japan Association for the Promotion of International Trade, which has held more than ten exhibitions in China during the past three decades.

Wang Chun, vice-mayor of Beijing and president of the Beijing association of the food industry and Ichizo Kimura, director-general of the Kansai chapter of the Japanese association, and Yasue Katori, Japanese ambassador to China, attended this morning's opening ceremony.

Ye Lin, another vice-mayor of Beijing, cut the ribbon. Also present were more than 600 Chinese and Japanese officials and technicians.

THAI PRIME MINISTER BEGINS OFFICIAL PRC VISIT

Departs Bangkok

OW170753 Beijing XINHUA in English 0712 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Bangkok, November 17 (XINHUA) -- Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon left here this morning for Beijing for a four-day official good-will visit to China. This is the second time that Prem went to China since he became prime minister in March, 1980. His first visit to China was in October, 1980.

The entourage of the Thai prime minister includes Deputy Prime Minister Soem Na Nakhon, Minister of the Prime Minister's Office Suri Mahasanthana, Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila and Deputy Defense Minister Phaniang Kantarat.

Prem Tinsulanon and his entourage were seen off at the Don Muang Airport, Bangkok, by Deputy Prime Ministers Praman Adireksan and Prachuap Suntharangkun, Supreme Commander of the Thai Armed Forces General Saiyut Koetphon, Army Commander-in-Chief Athit Kamlang-ek as well as cabinet ministers and ranking officers. Wang Buyun, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy here was also present on the occasion.

Arrives in Beijing

OW171118 Beijing XINHUA in English 1101 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 17 (XINHUA) -- General Prem Tinsulanon, prime minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, was welcomed to China this afternoon at a ceremony in front of the Great Hall of the People here.

The Thai prime minister flew into Beijing by special plane today on an official, friendship visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government. This is General Prem's second visit to China since becoming prime minister in March 1980. Today national flags of China and Thailand flew over the plaza. Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang presided over the welcoming ceremony. He warmly shook hands with Prem Tinsulanon upon his arrival. A young girl presented him with a bouquet.

The military band struck out the national anthems of Thailand and China. Accompanied by Premier Zhao, Prime Minister Prem reviewed a guard of honor made up of men of the three services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Some 200 children played tambourines and danced to greet the distinguished guests from Thailand. Present at the ceremony were Wan Li, Chinese vice-premier of the State Council; Wu Xueqian, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Han Nianlong, advisor to the Foreign Ministry; He Zhengwen, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Wang Pinqing, deputy to the minister of foreign economic relations and trade; and Shen Ping, Chinese ambassador to Thailand.

Also present were high-ranking officials of Thailand accompanying the prime minister on the visit, including General Soem Na Nakhon, deputy prime minister, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, minister of foreign affairs, Flying Officer Suli Mahasanthana, minister of state, Air Chief Marshal Phaniang Kantarat, vice-minister of defence, and Orachun Thanaphong, Thai ambassador to China.

After the ceremony, Premier Zhao had a cordial conversation with Prime Minister Prem and other distinguished Thai guests in the Great Hall of the People. When the Thai prime minister arrived in Beijing earlier this afternoon, he was greeted at the airport by Vice-Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian.

Today, both the PEOPLE'S DAILY and the BEIJING DAILY carried a photo and a brief biography of Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon. Colorful bunting was thrown across the main thoroughfare in the Chinese capital. National flags of China and Thailand fluttered in the breeze.

#### Zhao Ziyang Hosts Banquet

OW171303 Beijing XINHUA in English 1226 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 17 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and visiting Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon today jointly urged Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea in compliance with the U.N. resolutions so as to contribute to the peace and security in Southeast Asia.

Speaking at the banquet he gave in honor of the Thai prime minister this evening, the Chinese premier said that the Vietnamese authorities still refuse to comply by the U.N. resolutions, refuse to renounce aggression and refuse to pull out their troops. Instead the Vietnamese lately have been preparing for a new military adventure on the Kampuchea-Thai border, he said.

Zhao said: "The Thai Government and people have made clear their determination to defend national sovereignty and territorial integrity. I would like to avail myself of this opportunity to state once again: Should the Vietnamese authorities dare to invade Thailand by force, the Chinese Government and people will stand firmly by the side of Thailand and give complete support to the Thai people in their just stand of opposing aggression."

Prime Minister Prem said that the invasion of Kampuchea by Vietnam is an international and not a regional problem. "At the end of October, the United Nations made clear once again that the invasion of Kampuchea by the Vietnamese troops remains unacceptable. The magnitude of the support for this resolution by the world community was similar to that for the resolution against the invasion of Afghanistan," he said.

Prime Minister Prem reaffirmed Thailand's support of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea and its president, Prince Sihanouk. "We certainly will continue to render all necessary assistance in the pursuit of a political solution to the Kampuchean problem, along the lines of the resolution of the International Conference on Kampuchea and the U.N. resolutions, he said.

Reflecting on the history of the friendship between the two peoples, Zhao said that the cooperation between the two countries in the political, economic, cultural, scientific and technological fields has developed satisfactorily since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

"The development of Sino-Thai friendship is not only in the vital interests of the two peoples, but also conducive to peace and stability in Asia as well as the world," he said. The premier said that the two countries are now facing the historical task of building their own countries. "We both need an international environment of permanent peace. Our two countries have always supported and encouraged each other in countering external threats, safeguarding regional peace and building our own countries."

Zhao praised the Thai Government and people for their achievements in safeguarding their country's independence and territorial integrity, in building their own country and developing their national economy.



He said that Thailand, together with other ASEAN countries, has contributed to peace and security in Southeast Asia by upholding the resolutions of the U.N. General Assembly on Kampuchea, safeguarding the norms for international relations and supporting the coalition of the various patriotic forces of Kampuchea.

Zhao said: "Every meeting by leaders of the two countries has strengthened our mutual understanding and trust. The present visit by the prime minister will surely be a new contribution to the strengthening of Sino-Thai friendship."

In his speech, Prem said that Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea has been a very costly lesson. "This is so because, apart from earning the condemnation of the world community, Vietnam has had to face economic depression, which has been a direct result of the diversion of resources for the invasion of another country," he said. The U.N. resolution on Kampuchea is, therefore, not only legitimate but also reflects the determination of members of the world community to oppose any action which violates the basic principles of the U.N. Charter and international law, he said.

He praised Kampuchean nationalists for their victory in the establishment of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea with the objective of working together to liberate Kampuchea from Vietnamese occupation. He also praised the nationalists for their efforts to restore the independence and sovereignty of their country and to implement the U.N. resolutions, and the declaration and resolution of the International Conference on Kampuchea.

He said he hopes that all endeavors of the coalition government will continue to receive the support and assistance of friendly countries as well, and "especially of China which has been one of the most important countries from the very beginning to have rendered support to the hopes and aspirations of these Kampuchean nationalists."

The Thai prime minister said, Thailand and ASEAN continue to support the political solution to the Kampuchean problem in accordance with the resolution of the International Conference on Kampuchea, which says that foreign troops be totally withdrawn from Kampuchea and that the Kampuchean people be allowed to exercise their right to self-determination.

On bilateral relations, Prime Minister Prem said that the relationships between Thailand and China, at both the governmental and the people's levels, have progressively and smoothly developed in accordance with the principle of mutually beneficial cooperation. "Today cooperation between our two countries covers numerous areas and is mutually beneficial in the fields of trade, aviation, science and technology, culture and sports," he said.

He said the Thai Government attaches great importance to its agricultural and industrial development, which is similar to China's national development objective in accordance with its policy. He said that the two countries should seek to increase the exchanges and cooperation in both agricultural and industrial fields.

Present at the banquet were Wan Li, vice-premier; Tang Ke, minister of petroleum industry; Zhu Muzhi, minister of culture; He Dongchang, minister of education; Wu Xueqian, vice-minister of foreign affairs; He Zhengwen, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; and leaders of other departments.

Also attending the banquet were distinguished Thai guests accompanying Prime Minister Prem on the visit and diplomatic officials of the Thai Embassy here.

## Text of Prem Banquet Speech

BK180703 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 18 Nov 82 p 4

[Text of Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon's speech at the banquet on 17 November in Beijing]

[Text] I am very pleased to have this opportunity to return to the People's Republic of China for another visit. On behalf of my party, I would like to express our gratitude to your excellency, the government and the people of the People's Republic of China for the warm welcome extended to us. As with you, I hope that this visit will contribute towards the promotion and the strengthening of the good relationships already existing between our two countries, as well as enhance the close contacts between our two peoples.

I also hope that the official discussions and exchanges of views on various subjects between your excellency and myself and between our representatives during this visit will yield positive results for the further development of relations, for the better understanding between our two countries and for the maintenance of peace and stability in our region. This visit to the People's Republic of China is like a visit with old friends. This sentiment reflects the historical relationship that has long existed between our two countries. For this reason, I am particularly pleased to say that, at present, bilateral relationships between Thailand and China, at the governmental as well as at the people's level, have progressively and smoothly developed in accordance with the principle of mutually beneficial cooperation.

Today, cooperation between our two countries covers numerous areas and is mutually beneficial in the fields of trade, aviation, science and technology, culture and sports. In this connection, I am pleased to note that at the end of this past October Thai and Chinese representatives have just signed a protocol on importation and exportation of commodities between the two countries for 1983. This protocol specifies that the People's Republic of China will import agricultural produce from Thailand such as corn, raw sugar, natural rubber and rice.

Thailand, in turn, will import crude oil, diesel oil and machinery from the People's Republic of China. This agreement on the annual exchange of commodities is indicative of the fact that both countries produce commodities which can be exchanged. Furthermore, there exist ways and means of increasing the volume of bilateral trade in the future. Thailand and China are both developing countries whose economy, which is based similarly on agricultural products and output, is required to support the countries' industrial development. For this reason, the Royal Thai Government has attached great importance to its fifth national economic and social development plan, which focuses on both agricultural and industrial development as a means to raise the standard of living and income of the farmers who comprise the majority of the population.

This is similar to your national development objective in accordance with the policy declared recently by your excellency. Thus, I am of the opinion that our two countries should seek to increase the exchanges and cooperation in both agricultural and industrial fields. I am confident that Thailand and China can indeed develop even further the already existing good relationship, for the prosperity of our countries and the well-being of our two peoples.



The present world situation is changing ever so rapidly, and, because of this, efforts to establish peace by nations which long for peace have been met with innumerable obstacles. Today, it is evident that international conflicts are still being settled by force of arms in violation of the United Nations Charter and resolutions. As you are aware, even the region of Southeast Asia is faced with such a situation -- a situation which is a threat to the peace, stability and security of every country in the region. Moreover, such a trend has adverse effects on economic development of the countries in the region and the well-being of their peoples.

Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea has been a very costly lesson which even Vietnam herself may not have expected. This is so because, apart from earning the condemnation of the world community, Vietnam has had to face economic depression which has been a direct result of the diversion of resources for the invasion of another country.

I would like to dwell on this point because history has always shown that a country preoccupied with warfare has never been able to look after the welfare of its people. Hence, it is regrettable that Vietnam's resources have been devoted to the invasion of Kampuchea and not to the development and the well-being of its own people. The past three years have proven that the invasion of Kampuchea is an international and not a regional problem. During the same period it has also been shown that ASEAN's efforts in solving the Kampuchean problem through a peaceful, political means are correct and enjoy overwhelming support of the world community.

At the end of this October, the United Nations has made expressly clear once again, that the invasion of Kampuchea by the Vietnamese troops remains unacceptable. The magnitude of the support rendered to this resolution by the world community was similar to that which was rendered to the resolution against the invasion of Afghanistan. The UN resolution is, therefore, not only legitimate but also reflective of the determination of members of the world community unswervingly to oppose any action which violates the basic principles of the UN Charter and international law.

Furthermore, it was overwhelmingly apparent that the efforts of Kampuchean nationalists in the establishment of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea have met with glorious victory, having the objective of working together to liberate Kampuchea from Vietnamese occupation, to restore the independence and sovereignty of their country, and to work for the implementation of the United Nations resolution, and the declaration and resolution of the International Conference on Kampuchea [ICK]. This was demonstrated not only in connection with the seating of Democratic Kampuchea but also with the passage of the United Nations resolution. In both instances, these efforts won an increasing margin of support from the international community in each subsequent year. The victory was a direct result of the effective work by the Coalition Government of Kampuchea itself, under the leadership of HRH Prince Sihanouk, the president.

As for Thailand and the other ASEAN countries, I can reiterate that we greatly admire the successes of Prince Sihanouk's government. We certainly will continue to render all necessary assistance in the pursuit of a political solution to the Kampuchean problem, along the lines of the resolution of the ICK and the relevant UN resolutions. We therefore earnestly hope that all endeavours of the coalition government will continue to receive the support and assistance of friendly countries as well, and especially of China which has been one of the most important countries from the very beginning to have rendered support to the hopes and aspirations of these Kampuchean nationalists.

Moreover, Thailand and ASEAN sincerely hope that the suffering of the Kampuchean people will be forceful persuasion to all friendly countries, peace-loving and humane, to join in the search for solution to this problem. We also hope that Vietnam will accept this as reality and join with her regional neighbours in the pursuit of constructive cooperation towards national development which will be a benefit to Vietnam as well. Thailand and ASEAN continue to support the political solution to the Kampuchean problem in accordance with the resolution of the International Conference on Kampuchea, namely, that foreign troops be totally withdrawn from Kampuchea and that the Kampuchean people be allowed to exercise their right to self-determination. These can be successfully implemented with the cooperation of Vietnam and the major powers concerned.

Let me take this opportunity also to express my admiration for the progress in national development according to the policy of four modernizations of the People's Republic of China. I have no hesitation in saying this because I have noted the marked growth and prosperity of your country since my previous visit here two years ago. I firmly believe that, under the leadership of your excellency and other Chinese leaders, China will succeed in her national development in fulfillment of her established objectives. Furthermore, let me take this opportunity to express the hope that the People's Republic of China will pursue her foreign policy in a constructive manner that has been clearly declared recently: that she will seek friendship with other countries based on the pancasila principles. I believe that the pursuit of such a policy will help promote and restore relations between the People's Republic of China and other countries, especially those in the Southeast Asian region, thus contributing to the future peace, stability and security of this region.

#### Kampuchean Question Discussed

OW180802 Beijing XINHUA in English 0739 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 18 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon concentrated on Indo-China and particularly Kampuchea in their first round of talks in the Great Hall of the People this morning.

Sources close to the talks said the two leaders shared the hope that the three patriotic forces in Kampuchea would further close their ranks, carry on the struggle against Vietnam and land it in a greater impasse on the Kampuchean theatre so as to create favorable conditions for a political solution to the Kampuchea issue.

The two leaders agreed to continue their support for the Kampuchean people's resistance to Vietnamese aggression and for the coalition government formed by the three patriotic forces. They also called for vigilance against a possible new military adventure by Vietnam and for the international community to support Kampuchea and exert a still greater pressure to bear on Vietnam.

Zhao Ziyang said that China and Thailand had cooperated fruitfully in supporting Democratic Kampuchea's resistance to Vietnamese aggression. "Our mutual trust and support is very important in containing Vietnam's regional hegemonism and safeguarding peace and stability in Southeast Asia," Zhao said.

He expressed the hope that Thailand and the other ASEAN countries would play a greater role in promoting the unity of the patriotic forces in Kampuchea.

Referring to Hanoi's repeated gestures for improving relations with China as a smoke-screen, Zhao reiterated that improvement of Sino-Vietnamese relations was out of the question as long as Vietnam adamantly refused to pull its troops out of Kampuchea.

Prem said the formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea had a great impact on the peace and stability of Southeast Asia. "We should strengthen cooperation and coordination in our support for the Government of Democratic Kampuchea so it will exert a greater influence and bring greater benefit to this area," he said.

The Thai prime minister urged all friendly countries to help the three patriotic forces of Kampuchea cement their unity against Vietnam and augment their own strength. Prem thanked China for backing Thailand and other ASEAN countries in their proposals and efforts for solving the Kampuchea question within the framework of the United Nations.

The two premiers expressed their support to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk for his participation at the 7th summit conference on non-aligned countries scheduled to be held in India next year. Both sides also discussed the situation in Southeast Asia as a whole. They shared converging views on a wide range of issues. Premier Zhao said China will strengthen its friendly relations and cooperation with the ASEAN countries.

Taking part in the talks on the Thai side were: Soem Na Nakhon, deputy prime minister; Sitthi Sawetsila, minister of foreign affairs; Suli Mahasanthana, minister of state; Phanian Kantarat, vice-minister of defence; and Orachun Thanaphong, Thai ambassador to China. Present on the Chinese side were: Wu Xueqian, vice-minister of foreign affairs; He Zhengwen, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; and Shen Ping, Chinese ambassador to Thailand.

#### Prem Meets Huang's 'Successor'

BK180117 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 18 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] A successor to Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua was yesterday introduced to Premier Prem Tinsulanon during his courtesy call on Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang here.

Zhao told Prem that Wu Xueqian, formerly deputy minister in charge of liaison with international communist parties, will soon replace Huang as foreign minister.

He said China has a policy of replacing old leaders with younger people. Huang, he said, had voluntarily decided to vacate his portfolio for Wu.

Huang is in Moscow to attend the funeral of President Leonid Brezhnev. He is scheduled to return to Beijing today.

Wu is now 61 years old while Huang is almost 70.

Prem and his delegation is scheduled to begin formal talks with Chinese leaders today. Among the important topics expected to be discussed are Kampuchea and the question of repatriation of former senior members of the Communist Party of Thailand now stranded in China.

INDIAN-PAKISTANI TRADE RELATIONS RESUME

OW161238 Beijing XINHUA in English 1124 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Islamabad, November 16 (XINHUA) -- Trade between private sectors of Pakistan and India has resumed after memorandums were signed between the two countries' local chambers of commerce and industry, according to a press report here today.

The memorandums were signed in Lahore yesterday between the Lahore Chamber of Commerce and Industry and an Indian trade delegation representing the Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Punjab, Haryana and Delhi.

The two sides agreed to set up a standing committee consisting of five members from each side to facilitate the implementation of the memorandums. The two sides will meet once every three months to sort out problems and review the trade relations. The Indian trade delegation arrived in Lahore on November 6.

ASIAN GAMES EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETS 17 NOV

OW171347 Beijing XINHUA in English 1123 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] New Delhi, November 16 (XINHUA) -- The Executive Committee and the General Council of the Asian Games Federation (AGF) met in sessions this morning and afternoon respectively, reviewing the preparatory work of the Asian Games and discussing questions with regard to the participation of some countries and regions in the coming games. S. Buta Singh, chairman of the Special Organizing Committee of the Ninth Asiad and sports minister of India, delivered a report on the preparatory work at the Executive Committee meeting.

Both the Executive Committee and the General Council approved the application of Oman and the Maldives for the AGF membership. At both meetings, the readmission of China's Taipei Olympic Committee into the AGF was discussed. In view of the fact that the Taipei Olympic Committee has failed to give any explanations with regard to the change of its name, flag, anthem and the revision of its charter as requested, and that it has not formally requested to rejoin the AGF, the Executive Committee unanimously agreed not to discuss the question. The General Council endorsed this decision.

Speaking at the Executive Committee meeting or the General Council meeting, representatives from Pakistan, Thailand and Singapore disapproved the fact that the Olympic Committee of Democratic Kampuchea, a member of the Asian Games Federation, was not invited by the host country to attend the Asian Games, nor was its request to send representatives to the games approved by the host country.

The Chinese representatives spoke at both meetings in support of the views expressed by these representatives. They stressed that the Olympic Committee of Democratic Kampuchea, as a member of the Asian Games Federation, had participated in the activities of the previous Asian Games and has the right to take part in the forthcoming games. It is a mistake on all accounts that Democratic Kampuchea was not invited and it runs counter to the charter of the AGF. The representatives of the host country indicated at the meetings that there is no time left for reconsidering this question. Representatives of quite a number of countries expressed dissatisfaction with this.

WAN LI MEETS ITALIAN VICE FOREIGN MINISTER

OW171234 Beijing XINHUA in English 1219 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 17 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Wan Li met here this afternoon with Roberto Palleschi, Italian vice-minister of foreign affairs.

Wan Li said that China is willing to enhance cooperation and exchanges in the fields of economy and culture with Italy.

During his stay in China, Palleschi exchanged views with Chinese official on the use of the low-interest, long-term loan, grant and export credit provided by the Italian Government. The two sides also discussed cooperation in exploiting coal and other energy sources, and signed a summary of talks in this regard.

Present at the meeting were Wei Yuming, Chinese vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Giulio Tamagnini, Italian ambassador to China.

THATCHER WARNS AGAINST ONE-SIDED DISARMAMENT

OW171900 Beijing XINHUA in English 1627 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] London, November 17 (XINHUA) -- Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher today said the West should judge whether Soviet policies and performance present new opportunities for peace or new dangers to stability.

Addressing the opening of the 28th annual session of the North Atlantic assembly, she said the West must be ready to respond, whatever the future holds.

"But," she said, "we require to be convinced that any new proposals and initiatives are based, not on calculations of short-term propaganda advantage but on a genuine willingness to increase the security of the people of the world." She added, "it's performance that counts."

She also warned that any attempt to lower the defences of the West alliance would put peace in peril.

Mrs Thatcher revealed Britain is committed to an annual real increase of about 3 percent in defence spending.

She said the Soviet Union had moved to parity with the United States in strategic nuclear weapons and massive superiority in intermediate-range nuclear weapons in Europe and had also increased their superiority in conventional forces.

The prime minister told the session that the watchword of the West alliance in what she called "a period of uncertainty" must be "unity of purpose."

The assembly, which began meeting in the 900-year-old Westminster Hall Nov. 15 and will end Nov. 19, is composed of 200 parliamentarians from NATO member countries.

RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS DIRECTOR MEETS ALGERIAN GUESTS

OW161710 Beijing XINHUA in English 1641 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 16 (XINHUA) -- Qiao Liansheng, director of the Bureau of Religious Affairs of the State Council, met here this evening with an Algerian delegation from the Ministry of Religious Affairs headed by Ali Marhoum.

Welcoming the first Algerian religious delegation to China since diplomatic relations were established between the two countries, Qiao said: "There has been wide exchange and profound friendship between the two governments, peoples and Moslems of China and Algeria." He said that the delegation's visit will enhance mutual understanding and friendship between the peoples and Moslems of the two countries.

Ali Marhoum said: "We have seen over the past few days that the Chinese Moslems enjoy religious freedom, we'll take back to Algeria this beautiful impression." After the meeting, Qiao gave a dinner in honor of the Algerian guests.

LEBANON'S AL-WAZZAN CITED ON MIDEAST PEACE

OW171800 Beijing XINHUA in English 1600 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Beirut, November 17 (XINHUA) -- Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan yesterday described U.S. President Ronald Reagan's September 1 proposal on the Middle East issue as a "positive change".

In an interview with Lebanon's state television, the prime minister said that there had been also a "positive change" on this issue in the Arab world. He held that people should take advantage of this opportunity to promote a reasonable solution to the Middle East issue.

He reiterated his country's support for the Palestinian cause. But, he said the decision to end the Palestinians' armed activities in Lebanon was final and unchangeable and would not prepare to bargain on it. He demanded that the Palestinian and other Arab people residing in Lebanon obey its laws.

He also demanded that Israel withdraw its troops from Lebanon unconditionally and at an earlier date. This was the primary goal of his country at present, he added. He expressed his confidence that the Syrian and Palestinian armed forces would withdraw from Lebanon at adequate time.



HU YAOBANG: NO CHANGE IN SPECIAL ZONE POLICY

OW171101 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] When Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, recently went to Fujian to investigate the economic situation and visit the army men and people there, he emphatically pointed out: Fujian's strategic position is extremely important and its natural conditions are quite favorable. Therefore, Fujian must forge ahead in the development of the four modernizations.

From 2 to 8 November Comrade Hu Yaobang, together with Secretary Hu Gili and Alternate Secretary Hao Jianxiu of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee as well as the responsible comrades of the Ministry of Water Conservancy and Power, the Ministry of Commerce, the Academy of Agricultural Sciences and the CYL Central Committee, inspected the cities of Xiamen and Fuzhou; and Jinjiang, Putian and Ningde Prefectures as well as 16 basic-level units. During the short period of 6 and 1/2 days, Comrade Hu Yaobang and others toured the piers, airport and transportation centers in the Xiamen Special Economic Zone as well as small rural hydroelectric power stations, enterprises run by local communes and brigades and farms where freshwater fish were being bred. They also talked to the army men in various army posts and people in factories and workshops as well as rural households. During this period Comrade Hu Yaobang also heard reports delivered by the leading comrades at the provincial, prefectural and county levels and those of the Fuzhou PLA units.

On the morning of 8 November, Comrade Hu Yaobang also received responsible cadres of the government and party organs at the provincial level and those of the Fuzhou PLA units, and held a cordial conversation with them.

In his speeches in various localities in Fujian, Comrade Hu Yaobang spoke highly of the achievements made in Fujian and by the Fuzhou PLA units. He said: As viewed from all the angles, tremendous changes have taken place in Fujian since the convocation of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Great improvements have been noticed, particularly in the past 2 years. The central authorities are quite satisfied with the work in Fujian, including work in various localities and in the army in Fujian. The various localities and the army units in Fujian have steadily implemented the line, principles and policy laid down by the central authorities.

He said: Fujian is an extremely important area for the development of the four modernizations and a showcase in the southeastern part of our socialist motherland. It is also a base area to help Taiwan return to the embrace of the motherland. It is hoped that Fujian will be in the van of the four modernizations program. We cannot depend on the central authorities in order to achieve this goal. Nor can we depend on the fraternal provinces for assistance. We must rely on our own efforts to whip up the enthusiasm in the following fields:

1. It is necessary to whip up the enthusiasm of the masses in implementing the economic policy and adhering to the guidelines in production.
2. It is essential to arouse the enthusiasm of the party and CYL cadres and that of the activists on various fronts.
3. It is imperative to whip up the enthusiasm of the 400,000 and more cadres in the province, including party and government cadres, and those cadres among cultural workers and intellectuals.
4. It is essential to arouse the enthusiasm of the army units in Fujian in helping various localities carry out construction and rendering even greater meritorious service.

5. It is imperative to whip up the enthusiasm of the overseas Chinese and our foreign friends in helping us develop the four modernizations program and to persistently implement the policy of opening the country to the outside.

Comrade Hu Yaobang praised the people in Fujian for taming mountains and rivers and building the eight major base areas. He repeatedly pointed out: Fujian is a province with many mountains and rivers. Fujian has abundant resources for the development of water conservancy and small hydroelectric power stations. The development of small hydroelectric power stations is of great significance. In recent years, various counties and communes in Fujian have developed small hydroelectric power stations. They have supplied electricity not only to the major electric power grid for use by various industries in the cities, but also to the rural areas for use by commune members. They have supplied electric power for electric blowers used in stoves, rice cookers, water and room heaters, ovens for cooking and baking and electric kilns for pottery. According to incomplete statistics, power consumption in Fujian's towns and rural areas has increased from 1.1 billion kilowatt hours in 1978 to 1.681 billion kilowatt hours in 1981, an increase of 50.7 percent. Comrade Hu Yaobang was greatly interested in the statistics. He crossed mountains and forests to visit various villages and peasant households. He also inspected four small hydropower stations, studied how peasants used electric power in their daily life, and held forums on several occasions.

Comrade Hu Yaobang said: For many years we have been considering the question on how to make electricity serve the life of peasants so that they will have electricity for their cultural and educational use as well as for lighting, cooking, cooling and heating. This will do much to make full use of water resources, to protect the forests, to improve the health of peasants, to free rural women from heavy household chores and to bring about a fundamental change in the standards of social conduct, cultural and educational work and the mental outlook of the people in the countryside.

He said: For years people in rural areas have used firewood for cooking, and this has denuded large tracts of forests. In some places people even use grass as fuel, and the smoke from burning firewood or grass has ruined many people's eyes. He noted that the government has a rural electrification plan for improving the life of the rural population. According to this plan, villages in a large number of counties throughout the country will have electricity for cooking, cooling, heating and processing purposes and for promoting cultural and educational work by 1990.

He said: In building rural small hydroelectric power stations in hilly areas, the principle of self-reliance should be upheld. This means that the peasants should rely on themselves in building power stations for their own use and in operating them with assistance from the government. These small hydroelectric power stations should form a network in addition to that formed by the hydroelectric power stations built by the state, and should be put under a dual-management setup. Particular attention should be paid to reducing construction costs so that the peasants can afford electricity. In building a new hydroelectric power station, peasants may be organized to provide the necessary manpower.

Comrade Hu Yaobang also inspected marine products breeding in Fujian. He agreed that in the past few years Fujian has made rapid progress in this field. He noted that Fujian has over 2 million mu of beach land and the whole country has over 20 million mu suitable for marine products breeding. However, insufficient attention was paid to this in the past. In the future, we must continue to eliminate the "left" influence and strive to develop marine products breeding by adopting a flexible policy.



While inspecting the shorefront land of the (Xiaoao) Commune in Lianjiang County, Comrade Hu Yaobang was very happy to learn that the commune has promoted the development of marine products breeding and has quadrupled its output value since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee by dividing the shorefront land into private or responsibility plots and distributed them among the commune members. He encouraged them to advance at a quicker pace.

Fujian Province is one of the provinces in which the implementation of special and flexible policies is permitted by the party Central Committee. After inspecting basic construction projects at the special economic zone in Xiamen and listening to reports by the responsible persons of the provincial party committee, provincial government and the special zone, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out that the party Central Committee's special policy of allowing the construction of four special zones in Fujian and Guangdong will not change. Recently, Comrade Chen Yun issued an instruction saying that special economic zones must be established and run well by continually summing up experiences. His instruction has reaffirmed the policy of opening to the outside world. Therefore, there must not be any wavering in regard to this policy.

Comrade Hu Yaobang said emphatically that implementing the policy of opening to the outside world and cracking down on economic crimes are two different things. It is wrong to say that the rise in the economic crime rate is the outcome of the policy of opening to the outside world, since there are no cause and effect relations between these two things. We must not attribute economic crimes to this policy. Instead, we should strive our best to carry out this policy successfully.

Comrade Hu Yaobang also called on Fujian to pay attention to doing its overseas Chinese affairs work well. He said that overseas Chinese are a powerful source of strength and that they should be allowed to contribute to the motherland's socialist modernization.

During his stay in Fujian, Comrade Hu Yaobang wrote an inscription: "Order has been restored out of chaos; advance in unity; the four modernizations will be successful provided there is initiative." With this inscription he encouraged the soldiers and people in Fujian to unite and carry out its work in a still more outstanding manner.

#### STATE COUNCIL ISSUES ENTERPRISES AID REGULATION

OW142351 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0722 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 13 Nov (XINHUA) -- In order to solve the problem of the heavy burden on various enterprises, the State Council has formulated a "Regulation on Solving the Problem of the Heavy Burden on Various Enterprises and Society." In this connection, the State Council has issued a circular, asking various localities and departments to conscientiously implement the regulation.

The State Council's document stipulates the following three points:

1. Regarding fees, which are prescribed in writing by the state or departments of the central authorities, such as property insurance, pollution charge, highway maintenance fee, civil air defense fee, service charge of the people's bank and educational fee, it is necessary to make improvements, in line with the guiding principle of lightening the burden of various enterprises and society. Some unified plans should be formulated.
2. Regarding expenditures on city maintenance and construction, the state has already allocated funds for this purpose. The financial and city construction departments in various localities should use and manage available funds for city maintenance and construction effectively, in accordance with the guidelines issued by the party Central Committee and the State Council.

It is necessary to give full play to the role of available funds for those purposes and the funds must not be used for other purposes. All unreasonable apportionments should be rectified or eliminated.

3. All other unreasonable apportionments to various enterprises should be eliminated.

The "regulation" also stipulates that various departments and localities should seriously rectify various fees levied on enterprises within this year, in conjunction with the consolidation of various enterprises. They should collect fees strictly in accordance with the regulations of the state or various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, and must not wantonly increase various fees. Regarding those fees, which cannot be eliminated for the time being, it is necessary to study and make proper improvements. They should be gradually eliminated within 1 to 2 years. All unreasonable fees should be eliminated. From now on, when central departments or various localities want to collect fees from various enterprises or increase their burden, they must have the concurrence of the State Economic Commission, the ministry of Finance or economic commissions and financial departments of various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions after their review and approval by the State Council or provincial, municipal and autonomous regional governments. Various enterprises have the right to reject payments for apportionments which have not been approved by the State Council or provincial, municipal and autonomous regional governments.

#### STATE COUNCIL MAKES APPOINTMENTS, REMOVALS

OW180105 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0721 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 17 Nov (XINHUA) -- Recently, the State Council appointed Hu Shouxin [5170 1343 9515] as educational attache of the Chinese Embassy in the Federal Republic of Germany; Ge Shouqin [5515 1343 0530] as educational attache of the Chinese Embassy in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; Cheng Wenshan [2052 2429 1472] as president of Hunan University; Ji Wenmei [1323 2429 5019] as president of Northwest China Polytechnical University; Tao Bingli [7118 4426 4409], Peng Yanwu [1756 3508 0582] and Liang Qi [2733 3823] as vice presidents of Northwest China Polytechnical University; Wang Fuxiang [3769 4395 4382] as vice president of the Beijing Institute of Foreign Languages; Li Luhui [2621 0712 6540] and Xin Yunong [6580 7183 6593] as vice presidents of the Dalian Institute of Technology; Liu Chun [0491 2504] as president of the Institute of Foreign Affairs; Zheng Ping [6774 1627] and Shi Lei [4285 4320] as vice president of the Institute of Foreign Affairs; Chen Jianyuan [7115 7003 6678] as president of the Beijing College of Chemical Engineering; and Li Liangfu [0632 5328 6534] as president of the Zhengzhou Polytechnical College.

The State Council removed Duan Peiming [3008 0160 2494] from his post as president of the Zhengzhou Polytechnical College.

#### DENG XIAOPING SENDS WREATH ON DEATH OF WEI ZUZHEN

OW180631 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1230 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Nanning, 17 Nov (XINHUA) -- Wei Zuzhen, formerly political commissar of the Guangzhou PLA units, second political commissar of the Guangxi Military District and secretary of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Regional CPC Committee, died of cancer on 11 October 1982 after failing to respond to medical treatment. He was 70 years old. A memorial meeting for Comrade Wei Zuzhen was held in Nanning on 27 October.

A wreath was sent from Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee.

Comrade Wei Zuzhen was a native of Donglan County, Guangxi. He joined the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army in 1929 and was admitted to the party in 1932. He served successively as fighter, squad leader, political instructor, regimental political commissar, brigade political commissar, division political commissar, army political commissar, political commissar of the air force engineering college, political commissar of the air force under the Fuzhou PLA units, and so forth. He was loyal to the party and the people. During the revolutionary wars he feared no difficulty and hardship, was not afraid of bloodshed and sacrifice, firmly carried out orders and fought heroically. During the period of socialist revolution and construction, he diligently studied Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, conscientiously implemented the party's line, principles and policies, supported the line, principles and policies formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and the decisions of the 12th party congress, and upheld the four fundamental principles. He was active in work, maintained the style of hard struggle and plain living, remained modest and prudent, forged close ties with the masses and contributed his efforts to building up the armed forces.

#### CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS REAPPEARING

HK170143 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 17 Nov 82 p 3

[Text] Certified public accountants are rare in China -- at the moment there are only 10 -- but they are scheduled to play a major role in the nation's economic future, dealing with the management of home enterprises as well as the business of foreign firms in China.

Approval to open an office in Beijing came only last November following the promulgation of the income tax law. Service to clients began in March. A rush of business is expected at the beginning of next year when foreign traders will be paying income tax for the first time.

But the new office has been busy with both Chinese and foreign companies, checking accounts, helping to set up accounting systems, advising on contracts, financial documents and economic disputes, and applying on behalf of consigners for registration, alteration, transfer, clearance and certain legal rights -- all tasks within its business scope.

Wu Tingjin, holder of the first certified public accountant identification certificate, told CHINA DAILY that the most pressing need of the office is to recruit more qualified hands. Ten more certified public accountants are to be authorized soon, he said.

Certified public accountants were not rare before liberation. But China's reform of the system put auditing in the hands of the Ministry of Finance, the People's Bank and the leading administration of specific enterprises. Certified public accountants were wiped out. In universities, the auditing department was one of the first to be cancelled and the accounting department later was incorporated into such departments as finance, economics and commercial and industrial management.

Wu, jubilant at having regained ample scope for his own work, said the forthcoming revised constitution is going to set up an office of auditor-in-chief. Corresponding governmental organizations for auditors at various levels will be set up, too, he said.

The office is an independent unit, Wu said. It is not on the side of the government nor the side of the client; it represents the law, he stressed. It has the duty of helping foreigners to understand the country's economic laws and financial systems, particularly now when laws and systems are not yet detailed enough to cover all eventualities.

For instance, in Chinese accounting, double entry is not commonly used and allowance for bad debts is not allowed as it is in the West.

"Let's make it clear," Wu said, that in China only the work of Chinese certified public accountants is valid, whether the case is Chinese or foreign.

Ignorance of accounting caused the country to suffer considerable losses in doing business with foreigners over many years, Wu said. The increasing boom of imports and exports under the new open policy and multi-ownership of home enterprises will mean that accounting and auditing must play a new and more important role.

#### RENMIN RIBAO ON BUILDING NEW FUEL FORESTS

HK180131 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Nov 82 p 2

[Commentator's article: "Take Early Steps To Build Fuel Forests"]

[Text] There is a severe shortage of fuel in our country's rural areas. There are 170 million peasant households throughout the country. On average, they lack firewood for 2 months every year and more than 47.7 percent of peasant households lack firewood for 3 months or so. This is a difficult problem in the peasants' daily lives. As a result, a large quantity of forest cover and bushes as well as plants, are often destroyed and most straw and dung is burned. This has aggravated the undermining of the natural and ecological balance. This is also a great obstacle to the expansion of the productive force in agriculture and the realization of agricultural modernization. We should solve this problem immediately.

Our country's rural areas cover a vast territory. To solve the fuel shortage problem it is impossible to rely only on the increase of commodities supplied by the state. We should instead mainly rely on the exploitation and utilization of energy resources in rural areas. In accordance with the principle of "suiting measures to local conditions, making use of various kinds of energy to supplement each other, promoting comprehensive utilization and attaching importance to practical results," we should build and utilize fuel forests, methane generating pits, small hydropower stations, small coalpits, solar energy, wind power, geothermal energy, tidal energy and so forth. Building fuel forests is one very effective method.

Firewood has always been an important fuel in rural areas, second only to straw as an energy source in the daily life of the rural areas. Our country has good natural conditions suitable for developing fuel forests. Apart from that, we have abundant forest resources. In the northern and southern parts of our country, we have many kinds of trees suitable for building fuel forests, which can grow rapidly and have a powerful ability for photosynthesis and sprouting. As long as we plant these trees carefully and cultivate and protect them conscientiously, we will, generally speaking, reap the benefits after 3 to 5 years. Every mu of fuel forest can produce more than one thousand to several thousand jin of dry firewood or, at least, 500 to 600 jin of firewood. If every person has 1 or 2 mu of fuel forests, generally speaking, the demand for firewood can be satisfied all year through. Fuel forests have a natural sprouting power. As long as we carry out good management work, once we plant them, we can benefit for several years and make use of them continuously. Through building fuel forests and planting other forests, many counties, communes and production brigades have gradually solved the problem of the shortage of fuel. For example, starting from 1965, Yanling County in Henan Province, which is located in a plain, has planted trees extensively. Every year, through pruning, it can get dry firewood totalling 150 million kilos. Most communes and production brigades have enough firewood.

There are some other examples which show the success in opening up energy resources. For instance, some people have planted cherry trees, locust trees and sorrel trees in the saline-alkali soil area in order to get firewood or planted willows in the desert to replace dung that can be used as fuel. All this shows that in plains, hills or some other places where the natural conditions are comparatively poor, it is absolutely possible to build fuel forests. These areas may solve their problem of lack of firewood by relying on their own efforts.

We can also achieve other economic returns in the process of building fuel forests. Many kinds of leaves are nutritious fodder and good quality green manure. When we have sufficient firewood, we can make use of more straw to produce marsh gas and spread them directly on the fields. This will be beneficial to restoring the fertility of cultivated land and promoting the development of agriculture and animal husbandry.

Various rural areas, those areas where there is a severe shortage of firewood in particular, should regard the building of fuel forests as their most important task in forestation. In the light of the new conditions which have developed since the extensive implementation of the responsibility system in production in the rural areas, they should formulate practical plans and follow the principle of "whoever plants the trees is entitled to get the firewood" to arouse the enthusiasm of communes, production brigades and individuals. The building of fuel forests may be managed and administered by the collectives and the distribution of firewood is based on the needs of peasant households. The fuel forests might also be built by the collectives, but managed and used by peasant households. Various kinds of contract systems might be implemented in this respect.

In the meantime, we may also allot barren hills (including wasteland and uncultivated sands) to commune members as private hills, to encourage and support them in planting more trees and grass to solve, for themselves, the problem of lack of firewood and wood. Forestry departments should grow fine saplings for building fuel forests, train key members to pass on knowledge of forestry and give more guidance for the application of the technology of forestation and growing saplings to promote the development of fuel forests. Various localities should take active measures to spread the experience of those typical units in forestation so as to encourage the broad masses of commune members to build more fuel forests.

Our research and study of our own forest resources is still lagging behind and more efforts should be exerted in order to catch up with advanced levels. At present, the emphasis of our research work should be placed on the selection, introduction and popularization of saplings which are suitable for building fuel forests and can grow rapidly, luxuriously and densely. We should also emphasize the management, felling, utilization and technical renewal of fuel forests to meet the demands of the masses for building fuel forests. Apart from that, old-style kitchen ranges in rural areas which burn firewood directly (their heat effect is 10 to 15 percent in general) waste a large quantity of energy. If we can take active measures to manufacture and popularize kitchen ranges which economize on firewood (their heat effect may reach 20 to 30 percent), this will also ease the strain on firewood.

The 12th CPC Congress has put forward the magnificent goal of "quadrupling the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production" and regarded the settlement of the energy problem as one of the strategic focal points. The broad masses of rural cadres, commune members and forestry workers should rouse their spirits, take early measures to build fuel forests and open up energy resources for rural areas to make contributions to creating a new situation in the agricultural sphere.



NATIONAL SEMINAR DEALS WITH RURAL ENERGY

HK180340 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] The 1982 national seminar on rural energy sponsored by the China Energy Research Association and the China Association of Agricultural Engineering opened yesterday in Chengdu. Some 150 leading cadres from the State Economic Commission, the State Planning Commission and the Chinese Academy of Sciences and other well-known experts and scholars on rural energy research took part in the seminar. In his opening speech on rural energy in the country, Professor Yang Jike, deputy director of the China Energy Research Association and vice governor of Anhui Province, said: There has been a rapid growth of energy needs in rural areas, along with an increase in population, an improvement in living standards and progress in production technology; therefore, energy has become a prominent problem in the rural areas. Viewing the energy consumed for domestic purposes alone, over 50 percent of the rural households lack firewood 3 to 5 months a year. Consequently, a large quantity of surface biological fuel is exhausted and the ecological balance is damaged. This causes soil erosion and greatly affects atmospheric temperature. For example, in Sichuan Province, the frequency of serious floods has risen from once in 100 years to once every 10 years. This is mainly due to the fact that the forests located in several river basins in the province are incapable of holding water resources.

Professor Yang Jike stressed that solving the rural energy problem is closely linked with the interests of 800 million peasants and is a key problem, playing an important part in agricultural modernization. This must attract a high degree of attention. Yang Jike pointed out: Effective measures for economizing and developing rural energy resources include popularizing stoves with small consumption of firewood and methane pools; vigorously developing small hydroelectric stations; building forests for firewood purposes; and using solar energy and wind power.

Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Yang Chao was present at yesterday's opening ceremony and made a speech. On behalf of Comrade Tan Qilong and the provincial CPC committee, Yang Chao wished the meeting success and gave a briefing on the situation of popularizing methane pools in rural areas in Sichuan.

Bian Jiang, adviser to the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery, and Lin Hanxiong, president of the energy research association and member of the State Economic Commission, also spoke at the opening ceremony. Lu Dingyi, member of the standing committee of the Advisory Commission of the CPC Central Committee, and vice chairman of the CPPCC, sent a special message of congratulations to the meeting. During the meeting, experts and scholars will exchange experiences on exploitation and use of rural energy. A special commission of rural energy under the China Energy Research Association is to be established.

100 COAL-MINING PROJECTS TO BE INITIATED

OW160823 Beijing XINHUA in English 1101 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 15 (XINHUA) -- Over 100 coal mining projects with a combined annual production capacity of 104.13 million tons are being opened across China, a senior official of the Ministry of Coal Industry told XINHUA today.

Chen Dun, director of the capital construction department under the ministry, said that six new mines, with a combined annual production capacity of 4.35 million tons, are expected to go into operation before the end of this year. Three other mines are being expanded to increase production capacity by 1.8 million tons a year.

Of the 102 projects currently under construction, Chen Dun said, 34 are mines each with an annual production capacity of 900,000 tons or more. "Never in the past did China undertake to open so many large mines at one time," he stressed.

China will start construction next year of new coal mines designed to produce at least 30 million tons a year, he said. Coal accounts for 70 percent of China's energy consumption, Chen Dun said. "As the country's number one energy source," he added, "coal mining has a priority in the nation's plan to quadruple its industrial and agricultural output value before the end of the century."

China's coal mining efforts are currently concentrated on the building of coal bases in Shanxi, China's leading coal producer, Inner Mongolia, the western part of Henan Province and northeast and north China, and on expanding the capacity of mines in east China. The purpose is to increase the coal supply for northeast China, the nation's leading heavy industrial center, and east China where Shanghai, China's biggest industrial city, is located.

#### PRODUCTION OF 1.2 BILLION TONS OF COAL BY 2000

OW171323 Beijing XINHUA in English 1630 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 15 (XINHUA) -- Gao Yangwen, Chinese minister of coal industry, said today China will be able to produce 1.2 billion tons of coal in the year 2,000, double the 1981 output.

He said that the estimate is based on China's past experience and lessons, surveys, studies and analyses.

The Chinese minister made the estimation at a 15-day national conference on coal industry, which opened here today, and is attended by more than 800 leaders of China's coal industry at various levels.

China is striving to quadruple its industrial and agricultural gross output value by the year 2,000 and this modernization program calls for the annual output of coal, which accounts for 70 percent of China's energy resources, to be doubled during the same period.

Gao said that Chinese known coal reserve has topped 640 billion tons and this is the most favorable advantage.

"Coal industry, one of the weak links of China's national economy, has gained greater concern and support from circles and departments," the Chinese minister noted, adding that "beginning from next year, the government will make greater investment in this sector of the country's industry."

He said: "Within 20 years when coal output goes to 1.2 billion tons from the present 600 million tons, the average annual increase will be 3.4 percent, or 30 million tons every year."

From 1950 to 1980, the Chinese minister recalled, the average annual increase was 10 percent. During the Fifth Five-Year Plan period (1976-1980) when the rise in output was comparatively low, the average annual growth was 5.2 percent, or 27 million tons. Now, the minister said, China has added more new coal mines and is able to produce a little more than that.

Gao said that the existing mines are the bases for increasing coal output in coming years and China will upgrade technically all the major coal mines in a planned way. "Practice over the years has shown that the existing mines cost less in their technical improvement and yet give faster returns," he said.

He said: "In developing future coal mines, China will build large open-cut mines wherever conditions permit and will do its best to use new technology, new techniques and large and highly efficient equipment. The time needed to build a big open-cut mine is two to three years shorter than what is needed to build a big shaft mine. The former also requires less man power and money."

The Chinese minister added that efforts must be made to promote education and scientific work in coal production and to improve coal production management.

#### NATIONAL RURAL HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION MEETING HELD

SK160928 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 27 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] A national on-the-spot meeting on county and commune highway construction was held in Changzhi Municipality of our province on 25 October.

In August 1981 when responsible comrades of the central authorities were inspecting work in Jindongnan Prefecture, they urged the people there to establish more contacts with other places and to build more highways. Over the past year and more, the party, government, army and people of the prefecture have united as one to attend closely to the work and have taken quick action. Under the guidance of the principle of self-reliance and arduous struggle, they mapped out a plan to build 118 mountain highways with a total length of 1,248 kilometers. So far 85 highways, totaling 1,004 kilometers, have been built. It was for the purpose of summing up and popularizing Jindongnan Prefecture's experience of building mountain highways self-reliantly by relying on the masses, further studying and publicizing the guidelines of the 12th CPC Congress and opening up a new situation in highway construction that the State Council approved the convocation of the on-the-spot meeting by the Ministry of Communications in Jindongnan Prefecture.

Attending the meeting were Zheng Guangdi, vice minister of communications; comrades from the State Economic Commission, the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery and the PLA General Logistics Department; responsible persons of highway communications departments of various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions; and collectives and individuals advanced in county and commune highway construction in Jindongnan Prefecture. Yan Guangzhen, deputy director of the highway bureau of the Ministry of Communications, delivered an opening address to the meeting. Comrade Lian Ping, director of the Shanxi provincial communications office, spoke on behalf of the provincial government.

#### NATIONAL SEMINAR DISCUSSES ECONOMIC RETURNS

HK180344 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] A national seminar on economic returns was held in Chengdu 10-16 November. In accordance with the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress and under the prerequisite of constantly raising economic returns in order to achieve the goal of quadrupling total output of industrial and agricultural production, the seminar extensively and thoroughly discussed the question of how to raise economic returns in industrial enterprises.



The seminar was sponsored by the China Enterprise Management Association and the provincial enterprise management association.

The seminar held: The key issue in present national economic construction is to raise economic returns. Although, since the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, industrial enterprises have made initial achievements in raising economic returns, the situation of poor economic returns still remains fundamentally unchanged; and should strive to fully tap the great latent potentials.

In accordance with the principle of integrating theory with practice, the seminar earnestly exchanged and summed up experiences in raising economic returns, analyzed and studied the present situation of economic returns in industrial enterprises and the factors that affect economic returns, and has put forward numerous positive proposals. It received 120 theses.

#### MORE COLLEGE GRADUATES SERVING IN PLA AIR FORCE

OW180625 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1234 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 17 Nov (XINHUA) -- Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, nearly 1,000 graduates of universities and colleges have been promoted to leading posts at and above the regimental level in the PLA Air Force units.

According to statistics of air force departments concerned, at present nearly 100 college students are holding leading positions at the divisional level and nearly 700 college students are in leading bodies at the regimental level. Leading posts in the training departments of air force technical academies and schools at various levels are mostly filled by college graduates. A number of intellectuals have also become leaders of schools. All the directors of the research institutes are experts or professional or technical cadres.

Since Li Nengjing [6786 5174 2417], nationally known radar expert, became director of a certain research institute, he has led the scientific research personnel in achieving 36 results from research projects, of which 11 have been popularized in the air force. Led by Li Nengjing, the institute has actively developed academic activities turning out 26 academic papers in the past 3 years and pushing forward the air force's combat readiness training.

The assigning of a large number of promising intellectuals to leading posts has speeded up the training of competent personnel for the modernization of the air force. The various flying schools are now training almost three times as many new pilots as they did a decade ago.

#### IMPORTANCE OF MIDDLE-AGED INTELLECTUALS NOTED

OW171214 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Station Commentator's article: "Step Up Recruiting Party Members From Among Middle-Aged Intellectuals"]

[Text] Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, party organizations in all localities have attached importance to recruiting party members among intellectuals. Among the new party members recruited in recent years in China, the proportion of specialized and technical personnel has become larger year by year. This is a good phenomenon. To step up the recruiting of new party members from among the intellectuals is of great significance to the building of material civilization and socialist spiritual civilization and to the creation of a new situation of socialist modernization.

At present, prospective party members among the intellectuals should primarily be outstanding persons among middle-aged intellectuals. Middle-aged intellectuals are the main part of China's intellectuals. The overwhelming majority of our middle-aged intellectuals were trained and brought up by our party after the founding of the People's Republic. They have worked conscientiously for the party and the people for many years and gained rich practical experience. Today, they are our backbone technical force serving as a link between the past and the future. They have been educated by the party for a fairly long period and have been repeatedly tempered. For many years, some of them have actively applied for CPC membership. Some applications have been on file 20 years or even longer. Although they have been long tested and become basically qualified for party membership, these comrades have not joined our party organization due to the influence of leftist thinking and shortcomings in recruiting work.

In China today the ratio of party members among the middle-level specialized and technical cadres is smaller than the ratio of party members among the high-level specialized and technical cadres. In some localities, the ratio of party members among middle-aged intellectuals is even smaller than the ratio of party members among young intellectuals. Therefore, it is very necessary to give higher priority to the middle-aged intellectuals in the recruiting of new party members.

Party organizations in all localities should further eliminate the influence of leftist mistakes and correctly understand the important role played by middle-aged intellectuals in the four modernizations. Party organizations should be warmly concerned about and enthusiastically held middle-aged intellectuals with regard to their political progress, and should not assume an indifferent attitude towards them. Their family background, problems concerning their social relations and their political history should be treated as history and generally speaking, should not disqualify them from party membership so long as the facts are known and so long as they are determined to dedicate their lives to the realization of communism, support the party's programs and line and indeed show good performance. We should make concrete analyses of their shortcomings and weaknesses and make more efforts to help them by educating them. We should not nitpick. At the same time, we should adhere to the standards of party membership, ensure the good quality of new party members and firmly prevent the mistakes of considering one's job performance only, overlooking his political performance and thus lowering the standards of the party membership.

#### TIYU BAO CITES HU ON SPORTS, PARTY PARALLEL

OW171940 Beijing XINHUA in English 1538 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 17 (XINHUA) -- Today's TIYU BAO, China's sports newspaper, carries an editorial entitled "Develop the Spirit of Hard Training and Strict Demands". This accompanies remarks by Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, when he and other leaders received the Chinese women's volleyball team and others on October 3.

Hu Yaobang said the victory of the women's volleyball team which won the ninth world women's volleyball championships is an encouragement to the whole party and the people in their effort to achieve the four modernizations.

All should think it over, he said. What had been described as "the sick man of east Asia" has been able to push sports forward. Why then shouldn't a big country with a population of 1,000 million be able to push socialism forward in all fields of its work.

Summing up the experience of the women's volleyball team, Hu Yaobang mentioned the strong mass base of tens of millions of people and the regular selection of the best. Our party also adopted this method to bring up young people to leading posts, he said.

Politicians, theorists, army commanders, writers, artists and other specialists are all trained under strict demands. The experience of the women's volleyball team will help promote such style of work in other fields. This is truly working hard for the prosperity of the country, Hu Yaobang said.

#### CHEN PIXIAN ATTENDS SHANGHAI PINGTAN PERFORMANCE

OW180512 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] The Shanghai pingtan troupe [storytelling and ballad singing in Suzhou dialect] gave its first performance this evening at the music hall of the Ministry of Radio and Television. This is the first time the Shanghai pingtan troupe has come to perform in Beijing since the downfall of the gang of four. Comrades Chen Pixian, Lu Zhengcao, Wu Lengxi and Tao Dun and well-known personages of the capital's literary and art circles attended the performance.

This evening the Shanghai pingtan troupe performed storytelling and ballad singing numbers of modern and traditional themes and different schools. The performers are mainly young and middle-aged people. Their performance was warmly received by the audience.

#### FOREIGN METALLURGICAL CONSTRUCTION GROUP SET UP

OW140509 Beijing XINHUA in English 0758 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 13 (XINHUA) -- The Ministry of Metallurgical Industry has announced setting up a construction corporation to contract for the building of metallurgical, mining and other industrial projects abroad.

The China Metallurgical Construction Corporation will negotiate with overseas businesses and sign contracts for engineering projects and labor cooperation. It will contract for the prospecting, designing and construction of the projects and provide equipment and materials, technical and labor services.

The corporation will honor all the contracts with foreign countries signed by its predecessor of the same name, a subcompany under the China Construction Engineering Corporation.

During the past two years the former corporation signed more than 100 contracts with foreign countries and undertook projects in Nigeria, Thailand, Singapore, the Philippines, Jordan, Iraq and Hong Kong. It also provided technical services to France, West Germany, Japan and the United States.

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